

REMARKS

The application now comprises claims 62-67, 123-126, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136, claims 62 and 123 being hereby amended.

Claims 123, 124, 125, 130, 132 and 134 were objected to as containing informalities. In claim 123 "automated" has been changed to --automatic--, so that "automatic " is used consistently. It was also indicated that the automatic teller machine, vehicle and vehicle controller and vehicle second controller were not positively claimed and it was questioned whether they are part of the claimed. The claimed invention is directed to a cash transit container security system (referred to as "CTCSS" for the purposes of this response) comprising a) a spoiling means for spoiling the contents of a cash cassette, b) locking means for attaching the security system to the cash cassette, and c) communication means for exchanging data with devices outside the security system, namely and ATM, vehicle controller or second vehicle controller, to determine if whether the CTCSS or the ATM (claim 123), a controller in a vehicle (claim 124, or a second controller in a vehicle (claim 125), has protective custody of the cassette before being released by the CTCSS. The ATM, vehicle, vehicle controller or second vehicle controller are not part of the CTCSS.

Claims 62-67, 123, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136 were rejected under 35 USC §102(e) as being anticipated by Cassidy et al, US Patent 5,615,625, in that Cassidy teaches a security system including a microcontroller in Fig. 1 for a lockable container which includes spoiling means, the system monitoring the container between first and second locations as well as in transit, and Cassidy can be programmed to activate a dye dispenser upon tampering. Further, the examiner contended that the limitations in applicant's claim 123 are structurally unsupported functional limitations.

Applicant respectfully submits that Cassidy does not anticipate or render obvious the claimed invention as set forth in the presently amended claims. In support thereof, the examiner's attention is directed to the following explanation of certain portions of applicant's claim 62, as amended, those portions being set forth below, and the differences from Cassidy.

63. ...the security device being capable of communicating with a security system of a transportation means used to deliver a cash cassette to the automatic teller machine,... and a controller, in which a monitor is provided to signal when the cash cassette has correctly coupled to the security device and that the delivery

path for delivering the spoiling means has not been tampered with,... the security device communicating with the security system of the transportation means used to deliver the cash cassette to the automatic teller machine, the security system verifying that the cassette has been delivered to a predesignated automatic teller machine and inhibiting the transportation means from releasing the cash cassette if the delivery path has been tampered with or the cassette has not reached the predesignated automatic teller machine.

This language requires communication between the security device in the ATM and the transportation means (a carrier) for the cassette. While communication is indicated to exist in Cassidy, it is limited and one way. There is no suggestion that the security system in the Cassidy cassette transportation system is able to communicate with the ATM to verify that it is delivered to the designated ATM. Instead, in Cassidy the ATM security system merely transmits a prior received access code to the cassette security device to open the device. A major flaw in the Cassidy system is that transmission of the access code from the loading terminal to the receiving location, which could be an ATM, can be electronically intercepted and unencrypted and the cassette could be opened at any location by anyone having the access code. Applicant's claimed security arrangement is far more secure and has a greater protection against interception. In applicant's claimed invention the ATM, or any other cassette receiving location, such as a bank receiving a full cassette sent from an ATM, would have a unique identification code. Prior to transporting the cassette from a first location to a second location the security system in the cassette carrier is provided with the unique identification code of the receiving location. When the cassette arrives at that second location, such as an ATM, the security device in the ATM communicates with the security system in the carrier for the cassette and the delivery to the prior designated location is verified by use of the designated location unique identification code. This is set forth at least at page 26, lines 17-20 of the specification. If the cassette is delivered to the wrong location or an attempt is made to access the cassette at other than the designated location, the security system spoils the contents, preventing use of the stolen contents. In other words Cassidy transmits the access code to the destination, allowing interception of the code. In applicant's claimed invention the access code rides with the cassette, can not be intercepted and the cassette can only be opened if it arrives at the proper location in the manner designated. The issue is not whether the security systems can communicate with each other. A clear and

patentable distinction between the claimed invention and the cited reference is the nature of the information communicated between the security systems. The manner of operation and the information communicated by applicant provides a much greater level of security from that shown or suggested by Cassidy.

It is therefore strongly asserted that Cassidy does not teach all of the limitations of claim 62 as amended and does not have the same structural features or operate in the same way as the claimed invention.

As regards the Examiner's objection to claim 123, the above arguments apply to claim 123 as amended in that Cassidy does not teach the establishment of a hand shaking protocol to ensure that one of the security systems is protecting the container before the other security system which had previously been protecting the contents of the container relinquishes responsibility for that task. Claim 123 as amended relates to a security system for a cash transit container where the cash transit container locks onto a cash cassette which is temporarily connected to it for delivery to an ATM. The security system of the cash transit container negotiates with the ATM system in order to ensure that the cassette has been delivered to the designated ATM system and that system has secured control of the container before the cash transit container's security system relinquishes its responsibility.

Accordingly claims 62 and 123 are clearly not shown or suggested by the cited reference and are allowable. The remaining claims are all dependent on either claim 62 or claim 123, and are therefore likewise patentable.

Claims 124-126 were rejected under 35 USC §103 as being obvious based on Cassidy et al in light of Boutroy et al, US Patent 4,799,435 in that Boutroy et al teaches locking and monitoring a container in a transit vehicle and it would be obvious to modify Cassidy to include the locking feature within the vehicle. The arguments set forth above distinguish the claimed invention over Cassidy et al. and are hereby reasserted. As claim 123 is patentably distinct from Cassidy, then claims 124-126 dependent thereon are also patentably distinct from Cassidy in combination with Boutroy. Boutroy does not provide applicant's teachings which are missing from Cassidy and if Boutroy were added to Cassidy the combination would still not render obvious applicant's claimed invention. Further, while Boutroy discloses a delivery vehicle and a releasing controller, Boutroy does not disclose or suggest that there is any communication between the cash transit container system and the vehicle. At most, Boutroy discloses a mechanism to magnetically hold a container and release the container

when desired and an electrical trigger to release a spoiling material if an electrical connection to the container is broken. Still further, one skilled in the art would not combine the two teachings of the two references as the electromagnetic field utilized in Boutroy to secure the carrying case could damage or interfere with the proper operation of the control mechanism utilized in Cassidy.

Claims 62-67, 123-126, 128, 130-132, 134 and 136 remain in the application. It is respectively submitted that these claims are now patentable, fully supported by the Specification and not shown by the prior art and this amendment should be entered as placing the application in form for allowance or better form for appeal. It is requested that the claims be found to be patentable and a Notice of Allowance be issued.

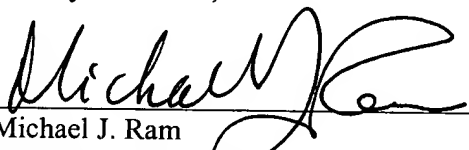
This Amendment was previously filed by applicant by facsimile on August 5, 2004 but not received by the Patent and Trademark Office, was again submitted December 8, 2004 along with a Petition to Revive, since denied. However, the Decision on the Petition granted applicant two months to refile this Amendment along with an RCE.

It is respectfully submitted that this Amendment is fully responsive to the Office Action of June 7, 2004 and places the claims in form for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 2, 2005

By:

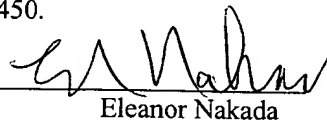

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